

Israel Defense Forces

Before the Military Court
in Beit El
Before a single judge

Court Case: 3159/02
Prosecution case: 146/02
Detailed incident case: 357/02, 358/02
Binyamin

In the trial between: the Military Prosecutor – the Prosecutor**-v-**

Bashar Hassan Abed Barghouti

Identity No. 934469768, born July 1, 1975, a resident of Al-Bira
Detained since January 23, 2002

The Defendant**Amended Indictment****The above mentioned Defendant is accused hereby of committing the following offense:**

Nature of the offense Failure to prevent an offense, an offense pursuant to Sections 51, 59 and 92 of the Security Provisions Order (Judea and Samaria) (No. 378), 5730-1970.

Details of the offense: The above mentioned Defendant, in the Area, on January 20, 2002 or thereabouts, while knowing or having reasonable grounds to suspect that another person was committing or planning to commit a violation of law or security legislation whose sentence exceeds three years imprisonment, did not provide notice of this immediately to a military commander or the nearest police station or any IDF officer or did not act in another reasonable manner to prevent the commission, continuation or completion thereof, as follows:

The Defendant habitually hosted in his home [REDACTED] the bodyguard and driver of the leader of the Tanzim faction of the Fatah in the West Bank, [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] himself is a member of the military apparatus of the Fatah that is called the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, which is responsible for carrying out hundreds of lethal attacks. The above mentioned [REDACTED] participated himself in the execution of shooting attacks against IDF soldiers and reported this to the Defendant.

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On January 20, 2002, [REDACTED] was being hosted in the home of the Defendant. During that meeting, [REDACTED] reported to the Defendant that his fellow members of the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades were the ones who carried out the attack in Hadera and other deadly attacks.

Thereafter, [REDACTED] talked, using his mobile telephone handset, to another person from Nablus, and during the call, [REDACTED] asked the Defendant whether he could talk with that person using the telephone set in the home of the Defendant rather than using a cellular handset, because it was a subject that should not be discussed by cellular telephone due to fear of eavesdropping. The Defendant agreed, and [REDACTED] gave the telephone number in the home of the Defendant to the man from Nablus. That man called the home of the Defendant and talked with [REDACTED]. The Defendant overheard the content of the call, in which he asked [REDACTED] about the arrival of a young man and arming him. [REDACTED] also instructed that person that the young man who would arrive would then have his hair cut and they talked about the young man having a handsome appearance.

[Stamp] P 6: 320 (continued)

After [REDACTED] completed the above mentioned call, he informed the Defendant that two days later, an attack would be carried out in Jerusalem. In addition, [REDACTED] informed the Defendant that the perpetrator of the attack would be coming from the Nablus area to Ramallah and afterward would depart to carry out the attack in Jerusalem. In addition, [REDACTED] told the Defendant that the perpetrator of the attack would be coming from the Nablus area to Ramallah, and from there he would depart to Jerusalem, and that that terrorist would be carrying out a suicide attack. [REDACTED] told the Defendant that the executor of the attack was handsome and therefore he would have no problem to depart to Jerusalem. [REDACTED] also told the Defendant that there were owners of a forged Israeli identity card, who were not suspected of carrying out terrorist activity, and they could depart from the Area and carry out attacks in Israel. [REDACTED] also reported to the Defendant about additional attacks that the members of his cell had carried out and the manner of executing the attacks.

When [REDACTED] informed the defendant of the execution of the attack, the Defendant asked [REDACTED] how the perpetrator of the attack would be arriving from Nablus to Ramallah, and [REDACTED] responded to him that the terrorist would be arriving in the ordinary way.

[REDACTED] told the Defendant that the planned attack would be carried out to avenge the killing of an operative of the military faction of the Fatah – the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, Raed Karmi. [REDACTED] also told the Defendant that the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades had decided to wage war against Israel and had decided to carry out many attacks and kill many people in revenge for the death of Raed Karmi, with whom [REDACTED] had operated.

The Defendant did not act reasonably in order to prevent the planned attack that [REDACTED] had informed him of.

On January 22, 2002, a shooting attack was carried out on the junction of Jaffa and King George Streets in Jerusalem by an operative of the military arm of the Tanzim, the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades. In this attack, the terrorist opened fire at passersby in the street with the intent of causing their deaths. In this attack, two women were killed, the late Ora Sandlar and the late Sarah Hamburger, and dozens of others were injured.

After this attack, while the defendant was at work at "Makassed" Hospital, [REDACTED] called him and made sure that the Defendant had heard about the attack that had been carried out. The defendant responded positively and knew that this was the attack that [REDACTED] had planned as set forth above.

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Witnesses for the prosecution:

1. [REDACTED], Badge No. [REDACTED] Judea Investigations Office, taker of the statement of the Defendant.
2. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Judea Investigations Office, taker of the statement of the Defendant.
3. [REDACTED] seizure and marking report and photographs, investigations, special investigations department.
4. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] details in the prosecution.
5. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] details in the prosecution and certificates.
6. [REDACTED], [REDACTED] details in the prosecution.
7. Death certificates.

[Signature]
Dalia Kaufman, Captain
Military Prosecutor

[Stamp] P 6: 321 (continued)

Date: January 13, 2003
Ref: Vladi/m146-02

Date: 20 Shevat 5763
January 13, 2003

Case No.: 3159/02

The Military Court in Beit El

Transcript of a Hearing in a Single Judge Session

Before Judge: Major Eli Bar-On

Defendant: Bashar Hassan Abed Barghouti Identity No. 934469768 / Megiddo

Sentence

The Defendant has been convicted of an offense of failure to prevent an offense pursuant to Section 59 of the Security Provisions Order 5730-1970. In summary, it may be said that on January 20, 2002, the Defendant hosted in his home a relative of his by the name of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who was a senior operative in the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades Organization. During his stay in the home of the Defendant, [REDACTED] talked, using a mobile telephone handset that he possessed, and at a certain stage of the call, he asked the Defendant to take the call using the landline telephone in the home of the Defendant, for security reasons. The Defendant confirmed the receipt of the call in his home, and [REDACTED] talked with a person from Nablus, and after the call updated the Defendant that he was planning to execute an attack in Jerusalem. [REDACTED] also gave the Defendant a large number of details related to that attack, and the Defendant also asked him some questions about the matter. Two days later, an operative of the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade carried out a shooting attack in Jerusalem, in which two women met their deaths and dozens of others were injured. After the attack, [REDACTED] called the Defendant and asked him whether he had heard about the execution of the attack, and the Defendant confirmed this.

The parties have asked the Court to sentence the Defendant in a manner that would correspond with the severity of the offense of which he has been convicted. The parties are divided concerning the degree of this sentence. The military prosecution on its part stated that in view of the tragic and terrible outcomes of the attack that was executed, there is room for harsh sentencing of the Defendant. The military prosecution also pointed out that in view of the fact that it was a special kind of offense, the legislator has opted to attach a sentence of 5 years imprisonment to this offense, which is a light sentence relative to the security offenses that are heard before this Court.

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In the opinion of the defense, it would not be possible to demand that the Defendant act in a manner that would have been different from the manner in which he did, and in view of the fact that the Defendant was not an accomplice in the commission of the attack in any way, but only abstained from performing acts that would have led to its prevention, he should be treated far more leniently, and ordered released.

There is no doubt that the offense of which the Defendant has been convicted is of a special kind, in view of the fact that it is one of the few offenses that impose a sentence for a person abstaining from performing an act and not for an act that he has committed. The Supreme Court of the State of Israel has recently extensively heard this offense, in the verdict on the case of Margalit Har-Shefi. The verdict that reviews the various opinions that were expressed over the years concerning the justification of inclusion of this offense in the codex eventually reaches the conclusion that due to the plenitude of criminal acts, there is no room to omit this offense from the criminal codex of the State of Israel. Nonetheless, the Court has not evaded passing some degree of criticism in view of the stain of denunciation that tarnishes the duty imposed here on that abstainer.

In view of the circumstances existing in the Area, the offense of failure to prevent an offense imposes additional difficulties. For example, the Defendant before us is required to perform acts to prevent an offense whose existence he heard of

[Stamp] P 6: 322 [continued]

while being in territory that was not under the control of the Israeli security forces. The Defendant could have been required to perform at least acts that would have prevented the crime by contacting the security forces that were in his territory, but in the circumstances of the case, the impression is that these security forces were the ones that intended to execute that crime. It is clear that this situation puts the Defendant between the devil and the deep blue sea, and it would appear that his moral duty to act in this case, whose existence is not held in doubt, encountered genuine difficulties if he had indeed attempted to act.

It is not possible to ignore the fact that the default of the Defendant was what eventually allowed the terrible acts that led to the loss of innocent lives to occur, and it is not possible to ignore the fact that the Defendant has not been charged with any participation in the commission of the terrible crime.

The Defendant has a clean record. The Defendant had graduated from medicine studies in Iraq and returned to the Area in order to start his residency as a physician in Makassed Hospital in Jerusalem. The Court has heard the testimony of the father of the Defendant and it could be felt that he was a person who had educated his children to live peacefully with others and devote all of their efforts to studies that would benefit others and not harm them. One could also have felt from the words of the Defendant that he did not have nationalistic, security or criminal motives when he abstained from reporting the imminent criminal act.

In the circumstances of the matter, I believe that leniency is due to the Defendant and that some of the prison sentence that he has deserved may be converted to a monetary fine in order to allow him to return to a normative life, raise a family and educate his children in the spirit of peace and love.

Therefore, I sentence the Defendant as follows:

- A. Imprisonment to be served as per the days of detention that the Defendant has served.
- B. 9 months suspended imprisonment, on the condition that for 5 years from the day of his release, the Defendant does not commit an offense pursuant to Sections 57 or 59 of the Security Provisions Order 5730-1970.
- C. A monetary fine of NIS 5,000 or 5 months imprisonment in exchange for it. The fine is to be paid as a condition for release.

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A right of appeal within 30 days is conferred.

Handed down and announced today, January 13, 2003, in public and in the presence of the parties.

[Signature]

Judge

[Stamp] P 6: 323 [continued]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

MARK I. SOKOLOW, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

THE PALESTINE LIBERATION
ORGANIZATION, *et al.*,

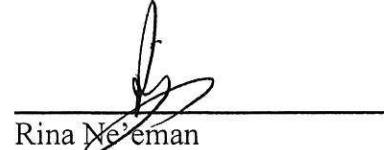
Defendants.

No. 04 Civ. 00397 (GBD) (RLE)

DECLARATION OF RINA NE'EMAN

Rina Ne'eman hereby certifies as follows:

1. The attached translation from Hebrew to English is an accurate representation of the document received by Rina Ne'eman Hebrew Language Services, to the best of my knowledge and belief. The document is designated as P 6: 320-323.
2. I am a professional translator with a B.A. in International Relations from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel) and 30 years of translation experience. I am fluent in Hebrew and English, and I am qualified to translate accurately from Hebrew to English.
3. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying text is a true, full and accurate translation of the Hebrew-language document bearing the bates number, P 6: 320-323.



Rina Ne'eman

ss.: New Jersey